

## 39102 to 39141—Continued.

years. It has by some authorities been united with *B. japonica*, but is sufficiently distinguished by its more numerous, smaller, even-sized, and more tapering leaflets and the brilliantly polished upper surface. For the milder counties it is a most desirable shrub, commencing to flower as early as October, but at its best in March and April. Several forms of it exist, some of which approach *B. japonica*." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 245.)

39106. *CORYLUS FEROX* Wallich. Betulaceæ.

"This is a small tree, native of Nepal and Sikkim, found growing at altitudes ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The fruit, which has an edible kernel, is covered with a prickly cup. The wood is pinkish white in color, moderately hard and even grained." (Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*.)

39107. *CRACCA CANDIDA* (DC.) Kuntze. Fabaceæ.

(*Tephrosia candida* DC.)

This species, which is a close relation of *Tephrosia purpurea*, is a shrub which attains a height of about 10 or 11 feet. It makes a great deal of soft growth and covers the ground well. This shrub has been very well reported on in the east and in various parts of the West Indies. A characteristic feature is its long tap root. (Adapted from *Bulletin of the Trinidad Agricultural Society*, August 12, 1912, and Hooker, *Flora of British India*.)

39108. *DICENTRA THALICTRIFOLIA* (Wall.) Hook. f. and Thoms. Papaveraceæ.

"This species of *Dicentra* is a native of the temperate Himalayas and may be found growing from Nepal to Bhutan at elevations of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet and in the Khasi Hills at 5,000 feet. This plant is very similar to *D. scandens* and probably not specifically distinct, but the capsule is broader, three-fourths of an inch long, thick, fleshy, and very tardily dehiscent. The style is stouter and the seeds finely granulate near the hilum and coarsely so on the back. It is common in Sikkim, and the pods are drier and most dehiscent at higher elevations." (Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 1, p. 121.)

39109. *DILLENIA PENTAGYNA* Roxb. Dilleniaceæ.

"A deciduous tree of Oudh, Bengal, Assam, Central, South and Western India, and Burma. In the younger trees the leaves are sometimes as much as 2 feet in length and the flowers, buds, and fruit, when green, are eaten by the natives. The tree flowers in March and April and later produces a berry which is said to have an agreeable acid flavor resembling that of *Grewia asiatica*. The wood is tough, moderately hard, and of a reddish gray color. The wood is used in the construction of ships, rice mills, and in the manufacture of charcoal, which is of very good quality. The leaves of this tree are sold in the bazaar at Poona as a substratum for thatching." (Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*.)

39110. *ELAEOCARPUS SIKKIMENSIS* Mast. Elaeocarpaceæ.

"A tree native of the eastern Himalayas and found growing at Sikkim and Assam at elevations of about 5,000 feet. The leaves are glabrous, 8 inches long and 3 inches wide. The racemes are erect, half the length of the leaves, and the pedicels are thinly pilose. The flowers are about